

"The Fourth Liberty Loan Is the Barrage That Will Precede the Victorious Thrust of Our Army" — Secretary McAdoo

Bulgaria Surrenders Unconditionally

Continued from First Page.

"German Generals Have Lost the Game," Says Swiss Paper

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—"The German generals have lost the game." That is the opinion of the Swiss press, based on the Bulgarian collapse. Official advice from Bern to-day says:

"The news of the Bulgarian peace proposal created a very great sensation in Switzerland. The 'National Zeitung,' of Basle, considers the Bulgarian action as serious for the Central Empires as the second Battle of the Marne. Malmoff, who from the first was considered favorable to the Entente Powers, if he felt so inclined, might play the part of a Bulgarian Venizelos, and he probably would be more powerful than the Prince of Coburg, who has drawn Bulgaria into such a catastrophe.

"Austria-Hungary, entangled in inextinguishable domestic difficulties, feels the menace of impending encirclement. For Turkey, Bulgaria's move means the necessity, in a short time, of laying down her arms. The 'National Zeitung' does not believe Germany will be able to remedy the situation. Being compelled in the West to meet the Entente's offensive, she cannot dispatch troops to the Balkans. She has recalled from the East as many troops as she could, and it would be difficult for her to withdraw her garrisons from Rumania. The 'National Zeitung' continues: 'She will have to appeal to Austria for help. But would Austria feel inclined to weaken her Italian front, and would the Austrians' fighting ardor be very much superior to that of the Bulgarians? If human conjectures are right, the German generals have lost the game.'

Impending Famine May Also Compel Turks to Quit War

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A food shortage that was fast assuming the proportions of a famine is believed here to have been a compelling factor

Bulgaria Made Its Fatal Decision In Favor of Germany 3 Years Ago

After fifteen months of bargaining and careful consideration as to the probable victor in the conflict, Bulgaria entered the war on the side of Germany October 8, 1915, with the object of obtaining all of Macedonia and the Dobruja.

The promises which Germany influenced Bulgaria were set forth clearly in a manifesto disseminated by the Bulgarian Ministry of M. Radoslavoff soon after that nation's decision was announced. They included:

"1. All of Macedonia, including Skopje, Bitolia, Ochrida, etc.

"2. Friendly mediation between Bulgaria and Turkey for the purpose of ceding the line to Dedegatch and the territory west of the right bank of the Maritza."

It was additionally stated in the manifesto that "still further territorial promises have been made to us at the expense of Serbia." The counter offer of the Allies embraced the cession of part of Serbian Macedonia to Bulgaria, further concessions to be contingent upon the final peace conditions between Serbia and Austria.

This offer seemed merely to stimulate Bulgaria's acquisitiveness, and the long delay in deciding was ascribed frankly in the manifesto to a desire to see which side would bid the higher, to put the country on a military footing, and to estimate judiciously the comparative chances for victory.

Bulgaria "On the Fence"

"In the beginning," said the manifesto, "no one could foretell how events would develop and which side would win the victory. If the government had decided to take part in the great war it might have made the mistake of joining the side that would be defeated, and in that manner have put the existence of the Bulgarian Empire at stake."

In this frame of mind Bulgaria swung more and more perceptibly to the German side, finally becoming so openly pro-German that the Russian imperial government delivered an ultimatum October 3, 1915. Bulgaria ignored the demand to break with Germany, and the Allied ministers asked for their passports October 6.

Bulgarian troops already were massed on the Serbian frontier and the invasion was started October 13 in the direction of Nish, shifting soon to the south, the Bulgarian forces forming the northernmost line for a strong Austro-German force bearing down from the north.

The protracted fighting fomented discontent within Bulgaria, which always had a strong pro-Russian party, and Premier Radoslavoff retired last June to be succeeded by M. Malmoff, one of the pro-Russian group. The successful assault of the Allied forces in Macedonia began September 14.

Kaiser Vowed Loyalty At Recent Meeting

Emperor William and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria had a most cordial meeting late in August at Bad Nauheim, according to German newspapers of September 1, which have been received here. At a conference of more than two hours the two sovereigns discussed the political and military situation.

In view of the situation of Bulgaria to-day after the signing of an unconditional armistice with the Allies it is interesting to find a dispatch from the semi-official Wolff Bureau to the Cologne 'Gazette' of September 1 declaring that the conference between the Emperor and King "was imbued with the first resolve in a mutual holding out in the defensive struggle of the

in the collapse of Bulgaria as an ally of Germany.

For months officials in Washington and the Allied capitals have known that both Bulgaria and Turkey faced a serious food situation. The former country, which during the two previous years not only had raised enough food for itself but had been able to export large quantities to Germany and Austria, was the victim of a crop failure this summer.

In Turkey agriculture has suffered greatly. The Armenians were the best farmers, and in former years produced the bulk of the food. Thousands upon thousands of these have been massacred. Most of the Turk farmers are in the army. The natural result is that not much food has been produced. Only through Germany was it possible for either Bulgaria or Turkey to get food. Since neither Germany nor Austria has enough for its own needs, the only hope for the Bulgars and Turks was to share with their allies the scant supplies obtained from the Ukrainians. Distribution of the food obtained from Russia was entirely in the hands of the German General Staff, which meant that the Kaiser's armies and the people of Germany would be provided for before the civil populations of the other Central Powers would be given consideration.

Since the food situation in Turkey is even worse than in Bulgaria, it is believed that the former country will break away from the Kaiser without delay.

German Troops Reach Sofia, Says Berlin Dispatch

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—German troops arrived at Sofia Friday night, according to a Berlin telegram to the 'Veser Zeitung,' of Bremen, which says: "They were received with great enthusiasm by the population."

Vienna newspapers received here announce the arrival of Austro-Hungarian troops at Sofia.

Ferdinand Reported To Have Assured Austria of Loyalty

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has telegraphed to Emperor Charles of Austria, assuring the Emperor of his loyalty to the Quadruple Alliance, according to the 'Neue Freie Presse,' which is quoted in dispatches reaching here.

Numerous conflicting reports have been received regarding Ferdinand's acquiescence in the peace negotiations.

Berlin's Allies Ready to Flee Sinking Ship

(Continued from page 1)

Central Powers and with the spirit of faithful adherence to the well-tried system of the alliance.

The Emperor and King are said to have agreed fully on all pending questions. Emperor William gave Ferdinand a statuette of himself and conferred the Order of Louise on the King's two daughters.

Because he went without instruction, Secretary Lansing said to-day, he was ordered to return to Sofia. This incident seemed intended to emphasize the fact that America was not participating in the negotiations.

Hostilities in Bulgaria are not expected.

their whole programme of penetrating eastward. All boys of seventeen are being called up.

Germany may still go for a time, but danger of an internal explosion is very great. Count Hertling once remarked: "When I see the wagon rushing downhill I shall move out of the way." The Kaiser and those with him may as well at such a time be convinced that this homely advice is the soundest wisdom.

Germany's position is recognized as having been made infinitely more difficult owing to the action of Austria, whom circumstances have forced to face the unpleasant facts earlier than her ally. She has now resolved to obtain peace at whatever cost, and that being so she probably will get it in a separate settlement. This would not only rob Germany of military support, but would be disastrous in the light of the conditions which she would be likely to obtain when she herself is forced to follow Austria's example and sue for peace alone.

Germany To Be Left Alone

It is realized that the withdrawal of Austria must have the gravest results for Germany, who will not have a friend in the world able and willing to raise a hand in her behalf. The darkest possible view is taken of the future, and no one, high or low, is able to say what may happen.

The above I am able to supplement from another source. What follows is based upon information obtained from three or four of the principal German centers, including Berlin, and some of the facts have been received as recently as the week end.

The whole population is in a state of extreme nervousness and discouragement, depression reigns on every hand and the crisis has sharpened the demands for popular government. My informant says that it is not realized outside of Germany how general and eager this demand has become. Seventy-five per cent of the people are behind it, and it is insisted that the first task of the new government must be to obtain peace at once. The nation is now awake to the fact that for the disaster brought upon it its own exclusion from all control over medieval institutions and militarism are to blame, and it is in a mood to make a clean sweep.

On the other hand, every effort is being made by the government to save the situation, especially in view of what has happened to Bulgaria. It is declared that the Rumanians are already negotiating with the Entente with a view to reentering the war. The Germans foresee the collapse of Turkey, and with it the collapse of

Bulgaria Counts on Justice From America, Says Envoy

Too Early to Speak of Definitive Terms of Peace, Minister Panaretoff at Washington Asserts—Greek Minister Doubts Allies Can Use Army of Yielding Foe

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Georges Roussos, the Greek Minister, stated to-day that the occupation of Sofia by Allied troops was one of the conditions imposed by the Entente powers upon which an armistice was granted to the Sofia government, but he doubted extremely reports that the Allies would employ the Bulgarian army. He asserted that it was too weak and dispirited to be of value. Rather, he declared, Bulgaria would be disarmed and demobilized.

Stephen Panaretoff, the Bulgarian Minister, has not yet been informed of the conditions accepted by his government, and the State Department also is in ignorance of them. Mr. Panaretoff called upon Secretary of State Lansing this morning and delivered to him a communication from the Bulgarian government transmitted through American official channels to the Bulgarian Legation here. It announced the step the Sofia government had taken, and requested the good offices of the United States government to be exercised with the Allied Powers in behalf of the Bulgarian petition for an armistice. As the armistice had been granted before the communication was delivered, it calls for no action by the United States now.

Confidence in U. S.

Mr. Panaretoff, when informed of the acceptance by Bulgaria of the Allies' conditions, said:

"If my government has seen fit to take the step which it has taken, of course I feel highly gratified by their action. We have confidence in the just decision of the United States and the associated governments. It is too early to speak of the definitive terms of peace and cannot express any opinion on that subject at all."

The words of the minister make it appear that the American government is expected to play an important part in the final determination of the Balkan problem. It became evident to-day, however, that up to the present time the United States has not participated in the negotiations which have been concluded by the signing of the armistice at Salonika.

Dominic I. Murphy, American Consul General at Sofia, and who also has been acting as chargé d'affaires at the Bulgarian capital, this government maintaining no legation there, went to Salonika to observe, it was believed at the State Department, the developments of the negotiations between Bulgaria and the Allies' representatives.

Ordered Back to Sofia

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Hostilities in Bulgaria are not expected.

Constantinople Doomed

In Southeastern Bulgaria the Allies will have the immediate use of Bulgarian railways, facilities, and ports, which carry them to Adrianople and almost to the famous Tchaikala line of fortifications which the Bulgarians stormed and were about to carry when the European powers intervened in the first Balkan war. The early fall of Constantinople is now regarded as a foregone conclusion.

From the same geographical section of Bulgaria, expeditions for the delivery of Rumania would be launched, as well as relief for Southern Russia. It was pointed out that, on account of the occupation by the Allies of the Russian Black Sea ports, it would be necessary, in order to cut off that line of communication between Turkey and the Central Powers, for the Allies to enter the Black Sea region, which they would be able to do through Bulgaria and Rumania.

The most significant result of the Bulgarian capitulation, however, was said to be the fact that it opens the way for the Allies through Bulgaria and Serbia to Austria-Hungarian territory.

Queen of Rumania Predicts Her Army Will Fight Again

PARIS, Sept. 15 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Queen Marie, Rumania's heroic "Soldier Queen," wept when the gallant Rumanian army was demobilized by order of the Germans; but she declared that it would not be for long, that Rumania would fight again.

The disbanding of the army of 300,000 soldiers was one of the stern measures forced upon Rumania by the terms of Germany's humiliating and uncompromising peace treaty. Emperor William of Germany gave King Ferdinand of Rumania just one month in which to strip his army of all its power.

In a great open stretch of land at the foot of the rugged Carpathian Mountains, not far from the Austrian frontier, the Queen, accompanied by the King and the royal family, reviewed the regiments of officers and soldiers who had fought so bravely during the eighteen months that Rumania faced the four formidable foes that surrounded her.

As each division passed along the line of march, there were repeated demonstrations, shouts of acclaim, and many marks of affection on the part of the troops for their beloved Queen. They revere with a devotion almost as fervid as that shown by the French soldier for the memory of Joan of Arc.

On the way to the review every inhabitant of the village through which the Queen passed gave her a demonstration of overwhelming and spontaneous tribute that she herself acknowledged with a great smile. The tribute she had received at the hands of the people since the beginning of the war. There could be no doubt even in the mind of the firmest pacifist that Rumania's fighting Queen had the loyal and wholehearted support of the entire population in her struggle to stave off a humiliating peace with Germany.

As the men who had fought on the sanguinary field of Marasesti, which is the Gettysburg of Rumania, marched by, each bearing on his breast the coveted "Michael the Brave" medal for gallantry, the Queen broke into tears and, turning to the King, who stood beside her, said in a voice that betrayed deep emotion:

"What a tragedy that this magnificent army must lay down its arms! But, please God, it shall not be for long! I repeat it, it shall not be for long! Germany by her might and brutality may subdue, but she can never crush the spirit and will of my soldiers. With God's help, we will fight again, and I pray that the day is not far off. My soul will never rest until the honor of the country is restored before the eyes of our allies."

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Uskub Falls To Advancing Allied Army

Mackensen Reaches Sofia to Hurry Teuton Troops to Bulgars' Aid

British Threaten Railway to Capital

Serbians Cut Off Enemy's Retreating Forces by Capture of Cahevo

PARIS, Sept. 30.—French cavalry have entered Uskub, according to official advices from Salonika.

LONDON, Sept. 30 (4 p. m.) (By The Associated Press).—Field Marshal von Mackensen is reported to have arrived at Sofia. He is said to be hurrying German divisions southward to help the Bulgarians and Austrians working on defensive works at Nish.

British cavalry operating in Bulgaria is approaching Petrich, where it will cut communications between Seres and Sofia. Allied airmen are bombing Bulgarian and Austrian magazines and stores and are only fifty-seven miles in an air line from Sofia.

Seven Hundred Prisoners Taken

Charevo, east of Veles and six miles from the Bulgarian border, has been captured by the Serbians, and the retreat of the Bulgarian troops has been cut off, says the Serbian official statement of Sunday. More than 700 prisoners and twenty guns were captured at Charevo.

The statement reads: "By a bold manœuvre in the region north of the Plachkovitsa range we have taken Charevo and cut off the retreat of the Bulgarian troops. At this place we took more than 700 prisoners and twenty guns."

"On the Western front the enemy tried with ten regiments to defend St. Nicholas, but our strong attacks compelled him to abandon his positions. We now are ten kilometers north of St. Nicholas. In the direction of Uskub, Serbian and French troops have taken the dominating heights on the left bank of the Pehenja."

The French report concerning operations in the Eastern theatre issued last night reads: "During the course of the day the left wing of the Allied armies in the East continued their advance toward Kichevo. The enemy rear guards have retreated to the heights north of Resna and the village of Ochrida. The Serbian army has gained ground to the north and to the northeast of Veles and Kichevo. They have also advanced toward Uskub and Kumanovo. Serbian cavalry has reached the Bulgarian frontier."

Greeks Near Petrich

"The Anglo-Greek forces are moving forward north of Strumitsa in the direction of Pecevo. They are advancing toward Petrich along the valley of the Strumitsa. The number of guns captured in the present offensive now is more than 350."

The prompt acceptance of the Allies' terms by the Bulgarians was a surprise to the newspapers and to the public. The expectation had been that the Bulgarian envoys, on general principles, would advance terms of their own and endeavor to engage in debate for a time.

The brief and authoritative statements issued here indicated that the Allies had virtually issued an ultimatum to Bulgaria. Apparently they stood firm in their demands. The chief point of interest now is Germany's action.

Some reports from Germany state that she will try to keep Bulgaria in line by force, but her ability to do so is another question.

Closer Relations With Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 30.—A movement has been organized to bring about closer relations between Chile and the United States. This movement is meeting with notable support.

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Huns No Longer Control Any French Department

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The progress in breaking the hold of the German invader on French soil is shown by the fact that no longer is any of the French departments entirely occupied by the enemy.

This situation was established by the recapture of four communes of the Department of the Ardennes.

Panic in Germany As Ogre of Defeat Is Seen at Last

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30 (By The Associated Press).—The German press to-day is hysterically emphasizing that the need for cool heads never was greater than now. The possibility, never before entertained or visualized, is beginning to dawn on the people that Germany may lose the war, and the suddenness of this realization has had a bewildering effect on them.

The "Zeitung-am-Mittag" entirely approves as entirely appropriate to the occasion the sensational editorial printed in "Vorwärts" last week, dealing with what would happen should an enemy succeed in invading the Fatherland. It makes an assertion remarkable for this newspaper, saying: "Our government throughout this terrible war has sedulously avoided hinting at this, and the other possibility, namely, that the war may be lost if everybody and everything are not united in the utmost effort."

"The government has thus itself contributed to veiling the real gravity of our position during these four years of war," the newspaper continues. "It has preferred to lead the nation in blinkers past the abyss of danger to our national life."

The "Rheinisch Westphalian Gazette" shudderingly contemplates the Bulgarian situation, "the last and highest wave," and suspects that the Bulgarians, after having got the Dobruja region of Rumania, have no further use for Germany.

The Frankfort "Zeitung" expresses regret that the government failed to impress on friend and foe the "truth" that Germany did not go into the war out of lust for power. This newspaper freely admits that the Bulgarians are justified in feeling war-tired, and thinks the Bulgarian people will stand by Premier Malmoff. Finally the Frankfort "Zeitung" begs the government to make for peace, "unequivocally and sincerely."

Czech and Jugo-Slav Stocks in Big Demand By Austrian Traders

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Czechoslovak and Jugo-Slav stocks are the most in demand in Austria to-day, according to official advices from Paris. The principal organ of the Czech agrarian paper, the "Venkov," says: "The price of Czech stocks is daily rising and the demand exceeds the supply."

The German paper "Bohemia" of Prague, asserts that the stocks of other European provinces are undergoing a considerable decline, principally title deeds of the Mortgage Bank of Lower Austria, which until now were supposed to represent first class investments.

The rumor has spread that the rise in Czech stocks was due to transactions carried out in the interests of Czechs living in foreign lands.

"These rumors are incorrect," the dispatch says: "The real cause of this rise is the outcome of the great political agitation in favor of the creation of independent Czechoslovak and Jugo-Slav states. It is asserted that all banking and industrial stocks of those countries are in demand. It often happens that in the sale of landed estates, the vendors, even if they are of German origin, demand that payment be effected in Czech title deeds."

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My Top Coats Tie Knots In The Tail Of Custom Tailoring

STEIN-BLOCH Topcoats meet those of the first-rank tailor to a button at half price. They beat those of the second-rate tailor clear to a pulp at any price.

The proof presumptive is in the window—the proof positive is in the mirror. Close-twist or fleecy-nap fabrics in patterns of wartime sobriety, yet not bereft of sparkle and spirit.

\$30, \$35, \$40, \$45 in every sru e fashion-type, from Chesterfield to Country Coat, from Raglan to Wrap, from Shower Coat to Slip-On; from Fly-Front to Full-Drop; from Reveille to Taps.

JOHN DAVID STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES Broadway at 32nd Street

10,000 More Turks Throw Down Arms

BRITISH ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF ADDITIONAL FORCE IN PALESTINE